Amnsements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THES EVENING-THE ELECK CROOK-Great Parisienne Ballet

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS AFTERNOON-MERCHANT OF VENICE. Mr. Edwin
Booch. THIS EVENING—Benefit of Mr. J. Gotthold—THE WIFE.

WALLACE'S THEATER.
WALLACE'S THEATER.
WALLACE'S THEATER.
WALLACE'S THEATER.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

EROADWAY THEATER.

THIS EVENING—HIRLAND AS IT WAS—ROUGH DIAMOND—THE HAPPY MAN. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams. Mainiúe at 1 o'clock. THE FAIRY CIRCLE—ROUGH DIAMOND.

TRIS EVENING—PRESEUS AND ANDROMEDA (Burlesque)-NUME POINTS OF THE LAW, Lady Don.

THIS EVENING-LA PAMILLE BENOITON.

THIS EVENING-TIMOUR, THE TABTAR-JONATHAN BRAD-FORD-PLOATING BRACON.

THIS APTERNOON-ITALIAN OPERA.-LA SOMNAMBULA. DAY AND EVENING—CHEISTIAN MARTYRS—TWO HUND RED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES—VAN AMBURGE'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING - CINDER-LEON - MADAGASCAR BALLET

STEINWAYS HALL.

THIS EVENING-CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCUSTY-Signer Letti, Mr. S. B. Mills. TO-MORROW EVENINGTWANTY-EGHTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

DODWORTH NALL.
THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ. THE ILLUSIONIST. Protein

THISIAPTERNOON AND EVENING BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Cor-

Business Notices.

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Nos. 419 and 421 Breadway. BEST LIVES TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES! Of this Company, Mr. Erastus Brooks, one of its stockholders a rectors, writes in The Express, of which he is one of the editors:

"The American Popular Life Insurance Company held its first annual meeting a few days since. The instincts of the year has been very surcessful for the first year, and has been conducted upon the safest and nomical hosiness principles, alike for the stockholders and paties insured. There are some plans in the organization of this Company popular is their character, which make it well worth general in entigetien, and which the officers specially incite." Kates fires are rated down, and save money in this Company.

explaining the features of the Company. Agents wented in city and country.

Do not let your prejudice stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the are of Mrs. Winshow's Southing Stutte. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the game, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. 35 cents a bottle. Of Sees, No. 213 Petten-st., New York, and No. 205 High Helbern, London, Eugland. Bu sire and call for " MIR. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING STRUP."

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Sahan A. Chryslen, M. D. A STUBBORN COUGH that will not yield to printer remedies may be thoroughly cured by Januar's Expectonany, a most effective medicine in all Broughial and Palmonary Disorders. Sold

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by Not one care has been performed by any of the false prefenders bernifenes have been fabricated to delink the public. We R. Prince funding, S. 7. has discovered the only positive circe—Nature's remedia one plants, and will prove their success. Explanatory Circular, I stamp 45,000 SOLD .- NASBY'S ANDY JOHNSON, with 33 Piles.-This distressing affection permanently

eared. No surgical operation required. The worst cases encreasfully transed. Apply at Dir. A. Urrian's Medical Office, No. 39 Ras. Fourti-at, third door from the Bower, and between Bowers and Broadway. Thirty years special attention given to this painful disease. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray

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Comfort and cure for the RUPTURED .- Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents.

Address Br. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York. Old Eyes made new without spectacles, doc-tor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address. Dr. E. H. Foots, No. 1,120 Broadway, New-York.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

WASHINGTON, March 8 .- In view of the act of Congress approved July 4, 1866, the Commissioner of the General Land Office has furtracted the District Land Officers at Nebraska, Wisconsin, to proceed to Green Bay on the first of May next, and there offer at public auction, to the highest bidder for easy, the vacuus pure is affixed to the bits, the late Fort Howard Reserve. No minimum price is affixed to the bits, they are to be sold subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Soldier and is order that the Department may act understandingly in the matter, the local officers have been directed to report, after impuring feast the heat and most reliable sources of information, the value of the

The Commissioner has just approved 17,117 acres of land to the State of histories, as school informatic hads.

Declar the vacance of office of Receiver of Public Taxes at Oresha of himsessts, as school filements hands. Boring the casements of Receiver of Public Taxes at Omoles, Boring the casemer of allow of Receiver of Public Taxes at Omoles, Robasska, us beptember last, the Regulater received warrants, serb, and money for public hands. To make such locations and entries requires the joint action of the Regulate and Receiver. Therefore this action of the Regulate, and respective. Therefore this action of the Regulate was premature and irregular, but, in view of the fact that parties in interest were innocent in the matter, the Commissioner has now instructed the local officers of Ottaha thar, when no objection appears to those cases, to issue the tweeners restricted to receipts of current date, and report the aams to the regular current returns.

MASONS' WAGES .- At a meeting of the Master Masons of Newark, held on Thursday night, it was de-

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1867.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the same and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for All business letters for this office should be addressed to "Two Tain-UNB, New-York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

CONNECTICUT. Gov. Hawley, Judge Pitkin, and P. T. Barnum have been addressing large and enthusiastic meetings this week in Litchfield, Danbury, and Stamford. They

speak in Norwalk to-night. TV Civil Court Reports, the Commercial News and Markets, will be found on the second page; Report of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, on the third page; and Notices of the Books of the Week on the sixth page.

The Senate yesterday promptly passed the deserved resolution of thanks to Geo. Peabody for his late munificent gift to the cause of

Southern education. Elsewhere we print a number of replies to some of the charges contained in the report of the late Custom-House Investigating Commit-

tee of Congress. A motion by Mr. Stevens to suspend the rules in order to introduce a joint resolution reappointing the Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction failed in the House yesterday by

The statement of the Captain and Chief-Engineer of the burned steamer Andalusia would seem to leave the cause of that vessel's disaster a mystery. To the steamship Manhattan belongs the credit of saving four-fifths of the passengers and crew.

Yeas 87, Nays 50.

The Senate and Assembly have agreed to a Conference upon the Constitutional Amendment bills, and our Albany correspondent thinks the Senate will agree to 32 delegates at large, and the Assembly abandon its plan of choosing delegates by Assembly Districts. This compromise should secure the speedy passage of the bill.

What we print to-day of the report of the Commissioners appointed to revise and codify the Customs Laws relates chiefly to the registry of vessels. The Commissioners propose that every vessel shall be registered and licensed, so that the actual tunnage of the United States can be ascertained; and are in favor of allowing foreign built vessels to become nationalized upon payment of a duty. Other specific changes in the laws are recommended by the Committee.

The owner of a swill-milk distillery was arrested the other day at the instance of Mr. Bergh for inhumanly torturing his cows by shutting them up in ill-ventilated stables. That is what is called cruelty to animals, and Mr. Bergh proves a rather strong case against the owner of the stump-tails. But, shutting men and women up in ill-ventilated, combustible tenements-what is that? And who will dare arrest a proprietor of one of these torture-houses? Perhaps we shall come round to that by and by. The example set by the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is at least a step forward.

We hope that the Legislature will think many times before actually passing the bill, which has lately gone through one branch, authorizing the driving of cattle through our crowded streets. This is a nuisance so long and loudly complained of that we wonder at the audacity which aims to force it on us in an aggravated shape. A bill to abolish this nuisance totally is what we want-not one to perpetuate it to the every-day discomfort and disgust of the public. Our legislators can invent no surer method of making the overcrowded people of New-York just a little more herdlike than by driving cattle through them. The practice is bad for beef, and bad for beef-consumers; and is one or other way of cruelty to animals or men. Our public protest | that the American Fenians are but a reënforceagainst being driven, particularly by cattle and cattle bills.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson did not improve on Senator Wilson's motion against making a grog-shop out of the nation's Capitol, by hoping that Senators would be allowed to bring their private bottles. There are a number of Congressmen whose habits are argument for the most sweeping prohibition of whisky; but we forbear being personal. Certain it is that the committee-rooms are now and then, as Mr. Wilson has broadly hinted, a disgrace in the way of vulgar tippling; and a hole in the wall, as the speeches of one or two Senators testify, is not a well-spring of pleas-We do not think it enough that the public sale of liquor in the Capitol should be prevented. The representatives of the nation ought not to compromise its honor by still 'accursed thing." Therefore, we are sorry that Mr. Wilson's resolution has been referred to Senate.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a Board of Public Works for our City was yesday defeated in the State Senate by the decisive majority of 20 to 9. Mr. Pierson of Brooklyn and Mr. Andrews of Otsego (both chosen as Republicans) were its chief assailants. They were most ably and forcibly met in argument by Mr. Low of Sullivan; but argument was of no avail. The Democrats were of course against it, with those Republicans who feel constrained to oppose whatover measure they suspect Gov. Fenton of favoring; and these two classes combined compose a majority of the Senate.

But these were not all. The bill struck at some of the most flagrant and lucrative corrup- it not awkwardly coupled with the exprestions and swindles imbedded in our Municipal sion of sympathy doctrines which pledge the administration-robberies by which at least United States to interference with European Half a Million Dollars are annually filehed affairs. It was referred for this reason to the from our tax-payers. And that Half Million Committee on the Judiciary. But though the defeated the bill, by hiring the entire Government is very unlikely to adopt such a Lobby, ably led by the Father thereof, to policy, the American people plainly show that all Usury laws on the enormously numerous work desperately for its defeat. Some of these it is not with England they would side. The class of poor, but not bankrupt persons already

as calculated to destroy the Republican party! It is sad to see such arguments from such from the men and journals whose misrule has sources seem to prevail with good and true men, as are some Senators who voted in the majority on this bill.

The insincerity of much that was advanced in opposition to the bill was happily exposed by Senator Low. Mr. Andrews had bad much to say against the bill, as abolishing the Croton Water Board, which he culogized as eminently capable and trustworthy. Mr. Low thereupon proposed so to amend the bill as to make the three Croton Water Commissioners (two of them Democrats), Commissioners under this act, leaving but two to be appointed. This placed the opponents of the measure in a position so uncomfortable that Mr. Folger felt compelled to oppose it by a flank movement. He proposed that the enacting clause be stricken out of the bill; which, of course, prevailed; and then the Committee of the Whole could do no otherwise than rise and report. So the bill was killed.

On behalf of our systematically fleeced taxpayers, and of all who desire honest, vigorous, and frugal government for our City, we thank Judge Low for his able and effective though unsuccessful efforts.

-We presume this precludes all hope of any essential reform in our City Government at this session. We can but trust that the Constitutional Convention will be less infested by the lobby, or less pliant to its seductions, than the present Legislature is. If the Excise law of last Winter escapes disastrous modification, we shall be fortunate.

THE IRISH REBELLION. America is with Ireland. Governments may be bound by International laws, but the sympathies of the people are unfettered. A thrill of admiration ran through the land resterday when the telegraph flashed the news that Ireland is in rebellion, and strikes one more blov for independence. Nothing can crush her spirit, or destroy her hopes. Since the day Great Britain adopted a policy which made the island little more than a recruiting ground for British armies, her action has been one unceasing protest. In Parliament, O'Connell; in rebellion, Fitzgerald, Emmet, O'Brien, have attempted to win back the rights of their country, and each failure has but added energy to the next effort. Millions of Irishmen have left their homes, despairing of success, to seek freedom in America, and emigration is not the least evidence of the injustice of Engligh rule. Yet, though drained of her population, poverty-stricken, subjugated, with a British garrison in every town, and a British fleet on every coast, Ireland will struggle to be free, and the American heart bests in sympathy with the brave people who thus measure their weakness with the strength of a monarchy that not very long ago was reckoned one of the great powers of the world. The odds are terrible, but that makes the rebellion more heroic; Ireland is again to be defeated, and for that reason commands more sympathy and re-

All we know of this rebellion is the English story, reluctantly told, and no doubt but a small part of the truth. But it is plain that this is the long deferred general oprising of the Fenians, upon which everything is risked. There is rebellion in the North, the South, the East, the West. "They seem to have risen suddenly in all parts of the island," say the London telegrams. Everywhere, according to the English account, they have been defeated. Eight miles south of Dublin two hundred were taken prisoners, and Donohue, their leader, was killed. Fifteen hundred Rebels threatened Limerick; they fought at Tallaght, at Killmallock, at Killelagh, at Killarmed bands roam through Clare, Tipperary, Limerick, Down, and at night signal fires burn on the hill tops in all parts of the island. Ireland is full of Irish Americans, writes the Dublin correspondent of The London Times, but the people give them no aid, though they refuse to betray their hiling places! But the 1,500 men did not hide in Tipperary, nor 300 at Cloumel, nor was there any disposition to hide at Killmallock, or Tallaght. It was not to protect Ireland from the invasion of strangers that the British Goverament sent regiment after regiment into every county, and distributed through all the towns a force of 13,000 military police. Lord Strathnairn, the commander of the British forces, better known as Sir Hugh Rose, who blew the Sepoys from the mouths of cannons in India, did not merely go to fight with Irish Americans. No, the fact is plain that England is fighting all Ireland, and

ment to the people. These facts indicate at once the weakness and the strength of the rebellion. It is strong because it is unanimous; it is weak because its forces are distributed. Secret orders, no doubt, were issued for a general uprising at a certain date, but the Fenian leaders had not the power to unite their troops and move with any coasiderable army upon any British post. Open organization was impossible, and that effected in secret must have been imperfect. The Fenians are fighting in bands and not in regiments; probably their largest body does not number 2,000 men. In such a contest the British troops have all the advantage, for as long as they protect their citadels and remain massed the rebels can gain nothing. The Irish may take possession of the country, but they win nothing by that; such a contest differs from wars in which strategy allowing the mean and underhand sale of "the aims to occupy lines of railroad and important towns, for the Irish are fighting in their own land, and their objective is nothing more the Public Buildings Committee instead of than the British army. Unless they drive being at once passed. The vote on this result it out of Ireland, they win nothing, and was 21 to 22; which does not speak well for the for such a triumph there is not the slightest reason to hope. No doubt the plan of the leaders is to seize the arms, of isolated garrisons, and gradually combining their forces. to advance upon the enemy, but in the meanwhile they will be beaten in detail. England is strong now, stronger in Ireland than ever,

because of her continental policy of peace. The "Government of the Irish Republic' have issued a proclamation which declares the objects of the rebellion to be national union, public safety, political freedom, and the separation of Church and State, and appeal to Republicans throughout the world for sympathy and support. A resolution of sympathy was yesterday introduced into the House of Representatives, and would evidently have been adopted at once by a large majority had

vote; yet they vehemently denounced the bill erate States as belligerents is not forgotten, nor the moral aid which American Slavery received caused the Fenian rebellion. If it is so set down in the bond, England will have her demand, but she will get nothing that is not in the bond. As Americans we cannot deny to Ireland what we gave to Hungary, to Italy, to Crete. While we may hold this rebellion to be a mistake, we may acknowledge that it has grounds. Ireland needs better government, but when the Fenian movement fails, as we think it will, the Irish may be convinced that the best way to obtain their emancipation is union with the English Liberals. If Great Britain is to be rid of Tory rule in this generation, it will be by the great reforms John Bright leads, and from the day their principles are embodied in the English Government the regeneration of Ireland will begin.

> WHAT IT COSTS UNCLE SAM TO KEEP HOUSE.

The appropriations voted by the Second Ses sion of the XXXIXth Congress to pay for the current expenses of the Government during the coming year and to supply the deficiencies of the last fiscal period, amount to the pretty little sum of \$144,793,037 61. The Army takes \$23,-881,654; the Navy, \$16,794,244; Mr. Seward receives two allowances of \$30,000 each for his Atlantic Cable bills; and the Postmaster-General gets \$20,000 worth of twine. The Military Academy at West Point is very liberally provided for, at an expense of \$268,913, of which that eminently useless body, the Board of Visitors, consumes \$5,000, and another \$5,000 is applied to an enlargement of the cadets' laundry, which we should think ought to be big enough now to keep that dapper little company of soldiers as clean as a row of new pins. The printing of our Government money costs \$200,000; the management of loans and notes cannot be effected for less than \$3,000,000; and for the detection of counterfeiters we have a bill of \$150,000. Our expensive old friend Pub. Doc. dances in to the tune of \$2,169,198, which surely ought to make Congress ashamed of itself. Next to salary of Mr. Andrew Johnson, the charge under which it strikes us that we get the poorest equivalent for our money is that of \$314,695 for the Department of Agriculture. The purchase and distribution of seeds which nobody wants costs \$80,000, and the Botanical Garden, where Mr. Commissioner Newton raises hot-house flowers for Members of Congress, is supported at an outlay of \$10,675. Ten thousand dollars for bouquets! But after all that is not worse than the "legislative" appropriation of \$10,200 for horses and carriages -a little bit of luxury in which we mistakenly supposed the Common Council of New-York were unrivaled.

The most bewildering thing of all is the list of appropriations for keeping our public officers warm. Here, for example, we have \$9,000 for heating the Supreme Court Room; \$3,000 for heating the cadet's mess-room at West Point: \$40,000 for heating and ventilating their barracks; \$10,000 worth of heating apparatus for the public buildings; \$1,000 worth of ditto for the library of Congress; \$5,000 worth of fuel for the White House \$15,000 worth of fuel and lights for Congress; \$500 for heating the Capitol; \$2,000 for fuel again at the White House and Capitol. How in the world it is possible in a single Winter to consume such enormous quantities of coal, is a problem quite beyond our comprehension. There is an item of \$55,000 for lighting the Capitol and White House, beside which the illumination of the Rotunda by electricity in-

year to attend to it. the appropriation for The Congressional Globe. On this costly luxury the Senate expends no less than \$85,157, and the House \$120,892-a grand total of \$206,049. But this swindle is to he stopped, Congress having already given notice of its intention to break off the contract with the proprietors of that concern as soon as the two years' warning which they are required to allow have expired.

USURY LAWS.

The State of Massachusetts is about to try the experiment of legalizing unlimited Usury. We cannot advise this; but, while she is about it, we ask her to do the job squarely and thoroughly. Nearly every such act hitherto passed wears a sneaking, shame-faced air, as though its authors were conscious that they were doing a mean thing. They usually start with a general implication that money is a commodity, like cheese or sugar, which the owner has a perfect right to sell or rent on the terms he deems most advantageous to himself; but, in the very next section, they turn a short corner, and stipulate that Banks, or per haps all corporations, shall be forbidden to do the very thing which the first section has proclaimed every one's right to do. If the Bay State is Lent on legalizing Usury, we exhort her to "go the whole hog." Alabama did this on her organization as a State; but she soon backed out of it, because Usury was eating her up. Notes were found running at ten per cent. per month, and plenty of fools to borrow at any rate.

This writer has somehow acquired a most undeserved reputation for wealth and benevo-I-nce, and is consequently inundated with applications from those in need. It is quite within bounds to say that he is urged to lend or give ten dollars for every one he earns or receives. And the tenor of the letters asking him for money runs generally thus:

"I have a little farm and a little family, and am doing niddling well; but badly need a team, without which I can make no crop this year. If you will lend me \$250 to buy a yoke of oxen, I will pay you next Winter, with my interest you may require." Or thus:

"I have a small, rocky farm, and am making a fair aving on it; but I owe a mortgage of \$400 which the holder insists on having paid. I cannot raise the money, and shall be turned out of house and home just as Spring opens unless you can lend me the \$400. Do it, for mercy sake, and accept the blessings of my affrighted family. I

will certainly pay you within two years." Or thus-most touching of all:

"I am a young farmer, and was doing well till the war broke out, when I felt it my duty to hazard all for my country. I enlisted, fought the War out, and came home with a crippled arm and a broken constitution, to find myself virtually a bankrupt and a beggar. My wife did per best; but our children were very young, and labor vas very high; so our crops were light, goods high, and taxes heavy: the upshot of all which is that I am in debt \$100, and must pay at once or lose my farm. Can't you lead me that sum, and take a mortgage for it on my place, worth at least troble the amount ?" -These are fair specimens of at least a hund-

red letters with which we have been favored within the last two months. We take no account of those which virtually solicit alms; for these have no bearing on the Usury question. But we ask thoughtful, generous men to consider what will be the probable effect of repealing cided that they would comply with the demands of the work desperately for its defeat. Some of these it is not with England they would side. The class of poor, but the demands of the work desperately for its defeat. Some of these it is not with England they would side. The class of poor, but they would side. The class of poor, but they would side. The class of poor, but they would side which they would side. The class of poor, but they would s

how to pay? Will they not, in the average, be impelled to say to their principal creditors, We can't pay you now. Charge us whatever "interest you must, and let the debt stand over "till next Fall?" and how many of them, think you, will ever get out of debt, when Shylock is enabled and encouraged by law to fix his own

The subject is a large and grave one. We apprehend that, if Massachusetts legalizes unlimited Usury, she will banish her industrious middle class by emigration to the West even faster than hitherto.

UNIONISM IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Unionists of North Carolina heartily in-

dorse the Reconstruction bill passed by Congress. The Union members of the Legislature, together with other loyal citizens, recently held a meeting in Raleigh, in which it was unanimously recommended that the people promptly accept the plan of Congress, and that the Chairman of the meeting, the Hon. C. L. Harris, State Senator from Rutherford, Cleaveland, and Polk Counties, designate not less than 100 of the leading Union citizens to assemble in Raleigh on the 27th of March, to plan and call for a Constitutional Convention. The Chairman of the meeting was also instructed to ascertain the views and wishes of the colored people of the State, with a view to a prompt and harmonious cooperation of all the loyal people of the State in the work of reconstruction. The Union men of North Carolina, it will be seen, are determined to reorganize the State on the basis of the plan of Congress, without regard to the existing State organizations which owe their existence to the votes of ex-Rebels. The unreserved acceptance of negro suffrage by the Union party of North Carolina is one of the most remarkable signs of progress in the views of Southern Unionists, since the overthrow of the Rebellion. Not more than two years ago both the Union papers of Raleigh. and with them the great majority of the Unionists of the State, declared themselves very emphatically against the enfranchisement of the negroes. Now there appears to be an entire unanimity in favor of cordially accepting it. As regards the prospects of this new Union movement, it will be well to bear in mind that in 1865 the Unionists polled 25,809 votes, while the Rebel candidate for Governor had only 32,539. Last year, when the platform of the party was much more radical, the Union candidate for Governor polled 10,749 votes against 34,345 given to the Rebel candidate; but the reduction of the Union vote was altogether owing to the abstention of the majority of Unionists. According to the census of 1860, the number of whites in North Carolina was 629,942, and that of the colored people 361,522. There can be no doubt, then, we believe, that the cooperation of the united white and colored loyalists may secure a large majority of the votes which the Reconstruction bill admits.

The people of Monmouth County, New-Jersey, respectfully solicit of the Legislature of that State the privilege of constructing a railroad from Freehold, the county seat, to Keyport, their most convenient and considerable seaport. They are gardening, fruit-growing tillers of the soil, who have trebled the wealth and doubled the population of their county within a few years, and they could readily treble both wealth and population again if they had proper facilities for sending their produce to our markets. And they want no help from the State toward building this most important Railroad -they want only permission.

Yet we cannot make room for the terse and Illumination of the Rotunda by electricity incolves an annual expense of \$3,000, and the Government has to pay an electrician \$1,200 a year to attend to it.

The standing and familiar outrage of all, which comes next to Pub. Doc. in atrocity, is which comes next to Pub. Doc. in atrocity, is and they have bound her fast in the toils of and they have bound her fast in the toils of and they have bound her fast in the toils of and they have bound her fast in the toils of a ware, compelled to seek the refirement from which he was destined never to reappear. the giant corporation, so that nothing we could do would help her out. Whenever she sends to Trenton a delegation heartily favorable to a Free Railroad law-not for a county, but for the whole State-we will give it such aid as we may. But she must not ask to be let out of the prison while she helps to keep others fast bound within it.

THE LATE VETOES.

The World, after a superlative laudation of the Reconstruction veto-says:

"THE WIEKLY TRIBUNE has a very considerable circu forest class of readers. Will The Tenners print the full text of the veto in its weekly edition for the special benefit of its Connecticut readers! We are confident that it is only necessary to commend that document to the calm consideration of every elector in that state to carry Connecticut by an overwhelming majority for the Democratic ticket."

-Two days before this request was published THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE had been sent into nearly every school district of Connecticut, containing "the full text" of both Mr. Johnson's recent vetoes-that of the Reconstruction and that of the Tenure-of-Office bill. We have sent not less than ten thousand copies of those two vetoes into Connecticut-nearly all of them to a very "different class of readers" from those of The World. We have not only printed them in full, but we have called special attention to that which The World deems so important and unanswerable. And it is our custom to deal thus with important state papers whether we like them or not.
Will The World so inform its readers?

The Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES sails for Europe this morning, to enter upon his duties as United States Commissioner to the French Exposition. Mr. Ruggles has devoted the last year to an investigation of the sources of our country's wealth, and especially of its mineral and agricultural capacities. Few of our citizens more fully comprehend or more accurately estimate the vast capabilities of the United States, and no one is more competent to present the subject, in its social, scientific, and industrial aspects, than Mr. Ruggles. His scholarship, as well as his facility in imparting information, will insure for him a prompt recognition from the savans of the Old World.

The World says:

The speech which Nye inflicted on the Hartford Radials last night is complained of as unconstitutional, being a cruel and unusual punishment."

-Of course, the Copperheads felt badly while Nye was flaying them; but then they should n't have deserved it, or should n't have gone to take it. They should have remembered that No rogue e'r felt the halter draw With good opinion of the law,"

or the executor of its penalties, and kept out

of hearing. MARYLAND.

RADICAL VICTORY AT WILLIAMSPORT. At the corporation election of Williamsport, Md.

held on the 7th, the Radicals elected the Burgess. acid on the 7th, the Kaurcais elected the Burgess, Assistant Burgess, and two Commissioners. Two Copperhead Commissioners were also elected. Last year the Copperheads had a majority. The vote was the largest ever cast on such an occasion.

THE LIEDERKRANZ MASQUERADE. - The annual Grand Masked Ball of the German Liederkranz Society will take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, the 21st. The committee having the

OBITUARY.

CHARLES F. BROWNE-(ARTEMUS WARD.) A dispatch by the Atlantic Cable gives intentgence of the death of this popular American humor. ist, which occurred on the 6th inst., at Southampton, England. The news that Mr. Browne had recently been compelled by illness to suspend his entertainments in London was not sufficient to prepare the public for the announcement of his early death. It was generally supposed that his disorder was merely temporary, and that he would presently be able to resume his prosperous career. But more intimate friends had long been aware of his dangerous condition, and by them the information which comes today could not at any time within the last year have been entirely unexpected.

Mr. Browne was somewhat over 33 years old

at the time of his death. He was born in the town

of Waterford, Maine, where his mother still resides.

His first connection with any newspaper

was in the capacity of a compositor for The Skowkegan

Clarion of that State, and it may be interesting for

those who were acquainted with him only in his later characters of writer and public speaker to know that, before abandoning this handicraft, he had rendered himself one of the most, if not positively the most expert, of its followers in the United States. It was while engaged as a type-setter for The Carpet Bag, a comic weekly journal formerly published in Boston, that he first attempted anything in the form of literary labor. He was then some lifteen years of age, and these early efforts were naturally of the most trifling and unimportant character. In a Western city, where he had risen to the position of reporter for a daily paper, he commenced the publication of those sketches which, under the name of Artennas Ward's Sayings, have since become so well-known and have rendered the name so popular. At the outset, these articles in The Clercland Plaindealer were carelessly written in hasty moments of leisure, and with no expectation of attracting especial attention; but finding that they rapidly attained a notoriety which, though unlooked for, could not but be gratifying to their author, he applied himself more expests and most original humorous writers that the country had produced the was recreated by the promistors of before abandoning this handicraft, he had rendered their preparation, and presently gained for himself the reputation of one of the eleverest and most original humorous writers that the country had produced. He was persuaded by the proprietors of Vanity Fair, a comic periodical, which had, a few years ago, a brief and brilliant existence in New-York, to become one of its regular contributors, and, for a time, to act as its editor. While associated with Vanity Fair he first turned his attention to the line of business which he afterward developed with such remarkable success. It is opening legare was delivered in Brooklyn, and, with others—"Babes in the Wood." "Sixty Minutes in Africa," etc., was repeated in the principal cities of the Eastern and Western States. The scheme of a visit to California and Utah, more especially with reference to a lively illustration of the characteristics of the Mormon province, was formed by him in 1862, and was carried out with the good fortune which from that time distinguished all his enterprises. Returning to New-York in 1864, he commenced a series of lectures with panorunnia appliances—the last and the best entertainments with which his name is connected. Of their peculiar kind, indeed, they were the best ever attempted in America, if not, also, in England. Mr. Browne's peculiar eleverness as an actor, and the quaint drollery of his appearance and demeaner, united to the mirth-provoking qualities of the discourse itself, made the "Mormon lecture" the most attractive of the light popular diversions of the city. After concluding his New York season, he reproduced it in all the principal towns of the Union, North and South, winning everywhere the same applause and profit. At this time the first symptoms were observed of the discourse which has just proyed winning everywhere the same applause and profit. At this time the first symptoms were observed of the disease which has just proyed fatal. He gave little heed to them, and, insensible to the gravity of these premonitions, neglected to modify the somewhat free manner of his life in time to rescue himself from danger. During several months, however, he was obliged to suspend his performances altogether. But in the Spring of 1866, finding his health in some degree improved, and full of that unconsciousness of peril which the consumptive invalid so often shows, he determined to make a professional visit to England. He arrived there in June, but in too exhausted a state to undertake immedifessional visit to England. He arrived there in June, but in too exhausted a state to undertake immediately his new duties. When, however, in November last, he did begin, his success,was so absolute and complete as to outshine the best of his American achievements. He appeared under singularly happy and advantageous circumstances. His writings had been, to say the least, as generally read and appeared by various publishers, were of every city stall, and is every railway station. He had been heraided by many prominent, and even distinguished, authorsamong them Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. G. A. Sala. He was welcomed, on arriving, with the greatmany prominent, and even among them Mr. Charles Rende and Mr. G. A. Sala. He was welcomed, on arriving, with the greatest courtesy and kindness by the young writers of London—the contributors to Panck, Fun, All the Year Round, and the magazines—all of whom cooperated earnestly to place his success beyond the chance of doubt. His few contributions to Panch, although, in consequence of his illness, they exhibited less spirit and energy than the earlier sketches, were flatteringly received, and their popularity was hailed by his new friends as a sure token that his enterprise would thrive. The irresistible fun of the "lecture," aware, compelled to seek the retirement from which he was destined never to reappear. He first went to the Island of Jersey, but, finding no improvement in his health, returned to Southampton, whence he had hoped to be able to sail for home. But this desire was opposed by the physicians, who declared that it would be impossible for him even to leave the harbor alive on shipboard. Letters dated the 23d of February state that he was at that time fully conscious that his life could not be prolonged. He received the kindest care from the gentlemen who so cordially received him in London, and during the last month of his life he was closely attended, day and night, by sympathizing friends. Capa, Britton, the United States Consul at Southampton, to whose generous solicitude so many Americans have been indebted, was unceasing in his endeavors to contribute to the sufferer's comfort. No effort was tribute to the sufferer's comfort. No effort was spared, in any way, to render his last hours as tranquil and composed as human care could make

Of Mr. Browne's personal qualities it is impossible Of Mr. Browne's personal qualities it is impossible for any person who has ever known him to speak otherwise than with gentleness. A more tender-hearted and affectionate nature could not be imagined; and the sweetness of his disposition was imagined; and the swettness of inspection always sufficient to atone for faults of manner which nobody ever denied, and of which he was himself perfectly conscious. His sphere was fixed, though in it he was unapproachable. He will be very widely, and very profoundly lamented, and his widely, and very profoundly lamented, and his memory will be cherished by all who ever knew him, as that of a charming companion, a generous friend, and a man whose heart was always warm and true to the tenderest impulses of humanity.

A FORGER ARRESTED. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Boston, March 8.-A young man named George McTrean has been arrested for passing forged checks for small amounts. He says he belongs to New-York.

MURDER IN MONTANA.

St. Louis, March S.—Montana papers say that a personal altereation between George Moore of Obio and Prof. Hodge and his sen of New-York, occurred at Orofina Guich, and resulted in the death of the former, and very severe wounding of the two latter. MORE DEFALCATIONS IN BALTIMORE, BALTIMORE, March 8 .- Reports of two additional

defalcations are current on the street, one in a Marine Insurance Company, and the other in a large fancy store in Baltimore-st. The amounts are variously stated, but in neither case are they very heavy, one of the persons occupying a high social and mercantile position, and has been for some years manager of the victimized institu-tion. The other was a confidential clerk on a small

THE ALLEGED LOTTERY SWINDLE. Yesterday the prisoners who were arrested at Na.

62 Broadway, on a charge of violating the lottery laws, were brought before Justice Dowling at the Tombs. The only member of the firm of Clark, Webster & Co., the alteged managers of the "Bankers' and Merchants' Grand Presentation Entertainment," is Henry Ellis. Officer Walling of the Fifth Precinet, on whose information the arrest was made, entered a complaint against Ellis, charging that the accused confessed to him that he was a member of the firm of Clark, Webster & Co., and that he had circulated an account of a forthcoming lottery, in which money, watches, planos, &c., were to be disposed of by chance. Tickels Si each, the drawing to take place at the Cooper Institute on April 25. The fact of the science of tickets and circulars, and the arrest of persons who were found employed in the place, was also duly of forth in the complaint. The magistrate decided, as the was the first offense, to discharge (the employees, male and female, who were arrested, and committed Ellis to await an examination. 62 Broadway, on a charge of violating the lottery laws,

BURGLARY IN UNION-SQUARE.

The store of William II. Roberts, merchant tailor, at No. 39 Union square, was entered on the night of the at No. 59 Union-square, was entered on the night of the 26th ult. by burgiars, who burst in a panel of the front door and stole about \$2,000 worth of cloths, which they took away in a wagon stationed in front of the building. Recently Detective Dusenbury learned that the horse and wagon used on the occasion were under the charge of a colored man named Robert Wilson, and yesterday he was arrested. In his possession was found a pant ticked representing a piece of the stolen cloth. Justice Dowling committed the accused for trial. He is a coachman, a years of age, and lived in Park st.

THEFT OF MONEY AND BONDS. Detectives Niven and Vaughan on Tuesday after noon arrested a young man named Charles W. Brewster,

Last
on a requisition from Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts upon
Gov. Fenton. It is alleged that about ten days since the
prisoner stole from a firm in Taunton, Mass, money and
bonds to the amount of \$15,000, with which he field to
Boston. He was afterward tracked to Providence, and a
few days since he came on here. Yesterday the necused
was given into the custody of Sheriif Babbit of Taunton,
and fast evening the officer and his prisoner departed for
that place.